

## Moscow's Methods In Seeking U. S. Talks Are Called Puzzling

Russian Approaches  
Bypass Normal  
Diplomatic Channels

By David Lawrence

From time to time the Moscow government indicates a desire to carry on "peace" conversations with the American Government. Sometimes the hint is thrown out in the United Nations, and sometimes it is conveyed in private to persons prominent in this country.

The puzzle is that, with an American ambassador in Moscow all the time and with a Russian ambassador in Washington, there should be any question about means of transmitting the desires of the Kremlin.

Some of the approaches are informal and may be no more than gestures to indicate a peaceful turn in Moscow policy. One of these which occurred a few weeks ago on the night of the dinner given by Trygve Lie in New York concerned Bernard M. Baruch, who, as reported at that time, was seen conversing at the head table with Jakob Malik, the Russian U. N. delegate.

Mr. Baruch refused to reveal what was said either by Mr. Malik or himself. Since then another prominent American—Harold Stassen—has issued a statement declaring his desire to visit Russia. It is quite probable that Mr. Stassen will be given an opportunity to enter Russia and travel therein, but whether he will see the head of the government is not so certain.

The Russians were especially anxious to have Mr. Baruch come to Russia because they were interested in his ideas on the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses. As far back as 1919, Lenin sought Mr. Baruch's advice on industrial development. The request was revived in later years. Mr. Baruch told friends he could never see eye to eye with the Russians on the basic principles or fundamental approach and nothing ever came of these invitations.

Asked About Visiting Russia.

A few weeks ago, when Mr. Malik inquired of Mr. Baruch why he didn't visit the Soviet Union on his trips abroad in 1948 and 1949, the latter is reported to have replied that he didn't think the Russians wanted him. Mr. Malik countered with the suggestion that he ought to go now. But Mr. Baruch made it clear that there were two reasons why he couldn't do it—first, because he was "persona non grata" with the Truman Administration, which Mr. Malik didn't take seriously, and, second, because the President is the only accredited and constitutional agent of the American Government and hence the only one who could make policy.

Officials here concur in that point of view and, in fact, have not liked the idea of any personal emissaries visiting Russia who could be regarded as speaking for the government, either directly or indirectly.

One of the chief stumbling blocks, of course, to any negotiations at present is that the United States Government doesn't want to enter into any discussions with Moscow separately. The feeling is that Great Britain and France are equally concerned with any over-all settlement in Europe or Asia and that any talks should be initiated with representatives of all the major powers present.

Russian viewpoint.

The Russian viewpoint is that there should be a resumption of some talks but with it goes the suggestion that it should be a substitute for action to be taken soon to reorganize the U. N. General Assembly procedures on collective security.

It is easy to overestimate the importance of informal conversations in the corridors of U. N. meetings. Everything that a Russian representative says is likely to be looked on as a carefully worked out program by the Kremlin itself, no matter how casual the conversation may appear to be.

For all practical purposes, it may be taken for granted that if Russian policy does change in any important fundamental, it will be reflected not in approaches to prominent Americans or in speech-making at the U. N. but in the private conferences which diplomats have from time to time with high officials of the Moscow foreign office.

There are plenty of ways to talk—if there is anything important to be said. There are plenty of things that can lead to an agreement—if any important action is taken that indicates such a desire. Opportunities to collaborate between the East and West arise every day.

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## This Changing World

Washington Still Buzzing With Rumors About Truman-MacArthur Conference

By Constantine Brown

Washington is still buzzing with reports, rumors and conjectures about the Wake Island conference between President Truman and Gen. MacArthur.



The fact is that few, if any, here actually know what was discussed between the two men in their 60-minute private conversation. No reports are available, since it is doubtful that any of Mr. Truman's advisers, Constantine Brown, who accompanied him know more than a general outline, at most, of the views exchanged between the President and the five-star general who commands American and other U. N. forces in the Pacific.

Some conjectures are worth reporting, however, since they are based on previously known facts. One is that Mr. Truman and Gen. MacArthur canvassed the problem of the defense of Southeast Asia, where we are being called on to play a paramount role.

Gen. MacArthur has expressed himself clearly in the past on the need for an early peace treaty with Japan, which in his judgment has proved itself worthy of self-government. After five years of American occupation and control the Japanese have been indoctrinated in democratic government as thoroughly as any Asiatic people could ever be. Gen. MacArthur has repeatedly reported that the Japanese people have fully expiated their past wrongdoings and the chances are extremely remote that they will ever again follow their warlords.

Favors "Equitable" Treaty. The Allied Supreme Commander favors an "equitable" peace treaty, at least as easy as the one signed with the Italian government. He believes that in the present dangerous and confused international situation Japan should be allowed, in self-defense, to organize a military force capable of handling any threat from the Communists at home or across the sea.

Such an equitable treaty is considered a "must" by Gen. MacArthur, not only for the sake of international relations, but also to permit the United States to withdraw the bulk of her troops at an early moment. They will be needed badly soon in other parts of the world.

The views of America's senior

general are likely to have been strongly presented to Mr. Truman. The President's reaction will be known after he returns to Washington. It is equally certain that the widely publicized views of Gen. MacArthur on the importance of preventing Formosa from falling into "hostile" hands—that is to say, the Communists—have been reiterated in person to the Chief Executive.

Gen. MacArthur, in his frequent reports to Washington, has never suggested that we take over Formosa ourselves. He has presented various solutions, all of which must, in his opinion, be endorsed by the 7 million persons who inhabit that island. Formosa should either be made into a self-governing, autonomous republic within Japanese jurisdiction, or should become a ward of the United Nations for a number of years, until the threat from Communist China disappears. The present international tension cannot last very much longer.

Never Minces Words.

Until this tragic situation is cleared up, and the situation on the Chinese mainland also is solved, the security of the free world demands that Formosa not become a Chinese Communist province. In the hands of the Reds it would give the U. S. S. R. a powerful naval and air base and would threaten not only the security of the Philippines, but also that of the entire Pacific defense system. As in the case of the proposed peace treaty for Japan, the reactions of Mr. Truman on this score will not be known to the general public for some time.

All the same, it can be taken for granted that in the 60 minutes Gen. MacArthur was given for a personal heart-to-heart talk with his commander in chief he expressed himself forcefully and clearly, as in his custom. He never minces words when it comes to major matters.

It is equally probable that Mr. Truman, whose opinion of Gen. MacArthur's outstanding military ability has risen since the Inchon invasion, listened carefully to his subordinate's words. They have given him food for thought, a totally different fare from what he has been accustomed to in Washington, where so many of his advisers are prone to put ideology ahead of the Nation's security.

Whether Mr. Truman has been as deeply impressed with the clarity of Gen. MacArthur's thinking on political matters which bear on military strategy as he is with his military prowess will be seen in the weeks to come.

## On the Other Hand

Man They're All Running Against—Or From—Is Vito Marcantonio

By Lowell Mellett

There's much that's bizarre in the current congressional campaign. In Oklahoma a preacher evangelist, denied the Democratic nomination, is running as the Republican nominee for United States Senator and, by all accounts, giving Democrat Mike Monroney quite a battle.

Then there is New Hampshire, where the liberal Republican Tobey won renomination by the skin of his teeth but can't be sure that the conservatives in his party won't vote Democratic on election day.

And all over the place there is Senator Joe McCarthy, half-disowned by many Republican colleagues, half-inherited by others, making speeches in behalf of the party's nominees.

Whether the Republican National Committee or the Republican Senatorial Committee is meeting the expense of his Nation-wide tour probably won't be known until the official reports are filed. But, in view of the trouble he has been having over income taxes, he could hardly be expected to finance such an ambitious undertaking out of his own pocket.

Supreme Oddity.

The supreme oddity of the campaign, however, is none of these. It is the part being played by a little half-pint member of the House named Vito Marcantonio. Marcantonio, all of himself, represents the American Labor Party in Congress. He has been doing it for seven terms and hopes to continue, although it is said his prospects are not as good as they might be.

His district is the 18th New York, a narrow strip along the East River, all the way from 59th street to the Harlem River. That's his district, but it is easy to get the impression that all the other

candidates this year are running against him in their own States and districts.

This is because little Vito, if he is not a Communist, is probably the nearest thing to a Communist now in Congress. He is always being called a Communist, and he never uses anybody for it. Maybe that's because he's too busy roughing things up in the congressional ring. While only a featherweight, politically and otherwise, his ring generalship and fast footwork have earned him the respect of the congressional gladiators—their respect and fear. What they fear most is that they may be recorded as voting the same way he does. It has got to the point where some members refrain from voting to adjourn for fear they may be aligned with Marcantonio.

"Sharp Little Fellow."

So now all over the country candidates against incumbents, Democrats and Republicans, are producing the record to show how their opponents "voted with Marcantonio." If the Congressman is a liberal and voted for this, that or the other housing, rent control, education or health measure—"so did Marcantonio."

That is supposed to make the Congressman damned near a Communist himself. If the Congressman is somewhat isolationist—well, take the case of Representative Clarence J. Brown, Republican stalwart of Ohio.

Brown's Democratic opponent handles it this way: September 9, 1940, when the Hitler-Stalin pact was in effect, Marcantonio voted against selective service; "so did Brown." February 6, 1941, Marcantonio voted against lend-lease; "so did Brown." April 15, 1946, Marcantonio voted against extension of selective service; "so did Brown." May 9, 1947, Marcantonio voted against the Greek-Turkish loan; "so did Brown." January 19, 1949, Marcantonio voted against \$60 million for Korea; "so did Brown." And so on. You can see what that makes Brown. Or so his opponent hopes.

Sharp little fellow, Vito. Cuts both ways.

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LOUIE



—By Harry Hanan

McLemore—

Drawbacks on Being 'Best-Dressed' Man

By Henry McLemore

There are compensations for being a fashion plate, to be sure, such as hearing the intake of breath when you stroll into the Automat, or having all the matrons drop their paper plates when you come late to a fish fry wearing the latest two-tone tennis shoes.

And, of course, it's flattering to have younger men eagerly ask you for the name of the store and the location of the rack from which you chose your wardrobe.

But there are drawbacks to being known as a "best-dressed" man, too. It's always costing a man more money than he can afford if he wants to keep right up there in the swim.

Consider the predicament I'm in right now.

I've got to buy a horse. I didn't know I was going to have to buy a horse until today when the current issue of Harper's Bazaar arrived at our house. I just happened to open it to page 264 and there I found a picture of a neoprene waistcoat, which apparently is all the rage with fashion-plate males.

In Racing Colors.

Naturally, to keep my head up, I am going to have to have one. But here is the drawback.

Harper's Bazaar comes right out and says that the neoprene waistcoat should be made in a man's racing colors.

Now, I ain't got no horse, let alone racing colors.

So as soon as I go upstairs and shave with one of those widely advertised razor blades I am going out shopping for a horse.

With a very limited amount to spend on a racing string of one horse, I am going to have to be very careful in my selection.

My choice will be guided primarily by two things, one of which is that the horse be a small eater and will be satisfied with table scraps. Oh, I'll buy him a bone from the butcher every now and then, but I just don't have the money to go in for bales of hay, barrels of oats and bushels of bran.

Another thing, my racing stable must not neigh or like to roll around on his back, kicking up his legs and switching his tail.

This is because I have no barn and am going to have to keep him in the house a good deal of the time. He'll get daily walks on his lead, but aside from that he'll be indoors, and he'll have to be quiet about it, too.

Has Colors Selected.

When the dogs bark at night I can go to the window and yell to them to shut up without even really waking myself up, but I know that to come down to the living room and tell a horse to shut up wouldn't get me so waked up I wouldn't go back to sleep the rest of the night.

I already have my colors selected, so as soon as I get my horse I'll wire the jockey club to register them, and then I'll be able to wear a vest with the best of them.

My colors are going to be turnip greens green jacket and corn-bred brown cap. I trust these colors have never been registered before. If they have been, I'll switch to hog's jowl pink jacket and moonshine white cap.

Watch for me in the members' stand at Hialeah and Santa Anita this winter, with my coat over my arm so that every one can get a load of that neoprene vest.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

## Ladylike Campaign

Mrs. Bosone and Mrs. Priest, Utah Contenders, Fight as Friendly Enemies

By Doris Flesoon

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 17.—Perhaps it is a pity to disappoint that public which expects the unprecedented race between two of Utah's leading ladies to yield catty copy like Clare Luce's play, "The Women."

Truth compels the news, however, that Representative Reva Beck Bosone, Democrat, and her challenger, Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest, Republican National Committeewoman, have seen no reason to impair a long friendship over political differences. They are leading each other taxi fare and disputing fiercely over what's best for America, but neither has predicted the downfall of the republic if her opponent triumphs.

Representative Bosone has a down-the-line Fair Deal record including a health bill, but not even this has tempted Mrs. Priest to call her a Communist. This, too, sets their race apart from the contests being waged by the gentlemen and by a gentleman in politics but never held public office. The Bosone record includes two terms in the Legislature, where she authored the State Child Labor Act, and three terms as presiding judge of the Salt

Lake City courts. During her 12 years on the bench, she was a terror to speeders and intensely concerned with the problem of alcoholism. Later she became State director of a program on alcoholism. She went to Congress in 1948.

All this, added to the vivid personality of the striking redhead who doesn't hesitate to deck herself in forest green complete to green suede shoes, daunted the male Republicans when it came time to nominate a candidate against her. Mrs. Priest, a miner's daughter, then displayed the true pioneer spirit.

Differences Acute.

Mrs. Priest, too, is tall and good looking with softly waved gray hair. Both women have brilliant smiles and warm Western hand-clasps. Both have pioneer backgrounds and both were school teachers. Both have children. But their political differences are acute.

A mover and shaker by temperament, Mrs. Bosone is an articulate supporter of the Fair Deal and internationalism of the administration. Mrs. Priest, an orthodox Republican, is attacking wasteful expenditures and bureaucratic regulations.

Should Mrs. Bosone be re-elected—and the odds are on her—she can be expected to cast a speculative eye in 1952 on the Senate seat now held by Republican Arthur Watkins. Representative Walter Granger of the other Utah congressional district may have ideas about that, too, if re-elected. A Republican opponent is giving Mr. Granger a real race, but the low man on the pole is definitely Senator Elbert Thomas, Republican National Chairman Guy Gabrielson.

Now in Utah hopefully pushing the effort to replace him with Wallace Bennett, Salt Lake City manufacturer.

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

## On the Record

Explanation Needed for U. S. Political Isolationism Plus Military Engagement

By Dorothy Thompson

The President reiterates that the United States wants neither territory, bases nor a special position in Korea or Formosa. We intend, in Korea, to leave the political outcome to free elections, regardless of whether they produce a government friendly or hostile to ourselves. We declare, in short, the utmost national disinterestedness in Far Eastern affairs.

When Gen. MacArthur sent a statement to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, stressing American security interests in Formosa, he was immediately repudiated by the Government—another denial that American security interests influence our actions.

Normally, a declaration of disinterestedness, in specific places, in general, is tantamount to isolationism. But for the first time in American history we are fighting a war of intervention while specifically disavowing that American interests are involved. We are thus simultaneously declaring for political isolationism plus military engagement.

Washington realizes that there are poor public relations between the Government and the people, and admits that it has not done a good job of educating the people, regarding the facts of our world relations and commitments. But that, it is confidently hoped, can be overcome by a vigorous information campaign.

Colorless Abstractions.

Perhaps it can. Perhaps this Nation has unconsciously determined to dissolve itself in behalf of an internationalism of colorless abstractions, Utopian projects and general moralizing. But we may be permitted to doubt whether this people (or any other) will sustain the effort and sacrifice needed to preserve itself if the Government persists in vitiating national loyalties, the sense of national honor and the love of country.

Perhaps the Government may be able to avoid explaining why it left South Korea defenseless, and went publicly on the record that it would not defend it, and then sent tens of thousands of Americans to do the contrary; why it risked war with China over Korea, but will not risk it over Formosa, where there are half a million Chinese Nationalist troops; why it worked to eradicate every trace of the national spirit and will to

defense in Germany and Japan, and now appeals to them and calls on Americans to die, if necessary, for their late enemies; why it abandoned, at Potsdam, every historic outpost of Western civilization in Europe, and took the lead in driving Western influences out of all Asia, and then decided to defend Western civilization in Indo-China; or why it is more noble to resist aggression in behalf of the security of everyone else than in behalf of one's own national interests.

We wonder, also, why Western Europe, with a population, which, exclusive of Western Germany, is a third more than that of the United States, cannot raise 60 divisions of its own manpower to defend itself; or why India with a population several times larger than the rest of the British commonwealth expects it to defend her while India will certainly not help defend any other part.

Good Politics?

The fact is that our Government cannot rationally convince the American people without making such explanations. That cannot be expected of those seeking re-election—we know not why.

Apparently our Government thinks that a declaration of disinterestedness is good international politics. We do not think so. We doubt whether anybody believes that the United States is prepared to police the world for no reasons of national interest. It looks suspiciously hypocritical to more realistic nations.

And this is certain: In times of crisis, salvation lies in strengthening the national tradition—not dissolving it. To dissolve it means to create what Spengler defined as "that kind of government which, irrespective of any constitutional formulation, is, in itself, a return to thorough formlessness."

Such governments initiate wars of unlimited objectives ending in universal and private civil wars—and ruin.

Such is the lesson of history—which, in these times, it is, of course, reactionary to invoke.

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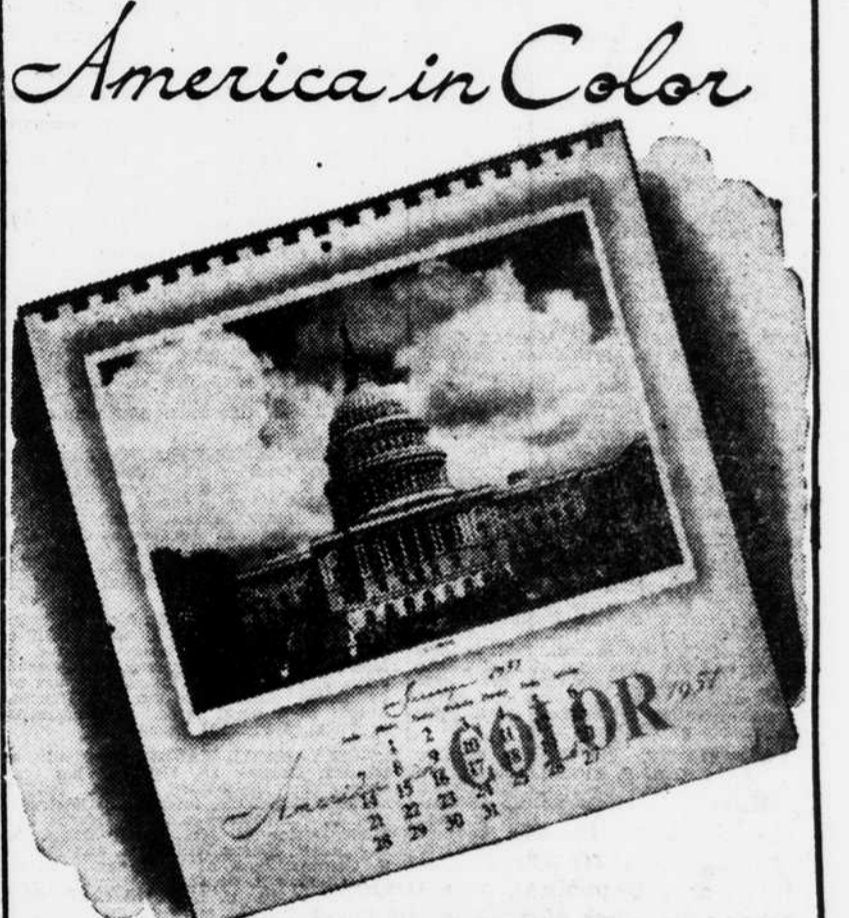
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